

Kentucky



Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 3. VOL. V.]

“True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations humb’ring at his back.”

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1819.

[VOL. XXXIII.

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BY JOHN NORVELL.

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WESTERN ARMORY.

Documents laid before Congress, and printed by their order.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 3d DEC. 1818.

SIR,—In reply to so much of your letter of the 20th ult. as requires my opinion "as to the expediency or necessity of the establishment of a national armory on the western waters," I have the honor to enclose, for the consideration of the military committee, a report of the Ordnance Department, containing a statement of such facts as appear to be connected with the object of your inquiry.

Whether it would be expedient to establish an additional national armory, will depend, in the first place, on the fact, whether those already established are sufficient to fabricate as many arms, as the necessity of the country requires; and if they are not sufficient, whether it would be more advisable to fabricate them by a national armory, or by contract.

In presenting this view of the subject, it is assumed, that the supply of arms ought to be manufactured within the country, and ought not to be imported.

By a reference to the report of the Ordnance Department, it will appear that the national armories can fabricate, annually, about 25,000. This number, it is conceived, is not sufficient, whether we regard the present supply, or the increased number which the growing population of the country requires.

Our principal reliance for defence, is on the militia, a species of force which requires a much more ample supply than regular troops; as experience proves them to be much more wasteful of arms. At the commencement of the late war, our supply amounted to 200,000 stands; and though it continued less than three years, our stock at its termination was nearly exhausted.

It is believed that, as arms can be fabricated at least as cheap, and of a better quality by a national armory, than by contract, it is the preferable mode.

If these observations are correct, it would appear expedient to establish a national armory; and that the "place of its location" ought to be on the western waters. It is probable that arms can be fabricated in that portion of our country, at least as cheap as at Harper's Ferry, or at Springfield; and a very considerable expense would be annually saved in transportation. As to the particular "place of location," I am not in the possession of such information, as will enable me to give an opinion on the subject,

I have the honor to be,

With very great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon'ble R. M. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Military Committee, H. R. U. S.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, 2d DEC. 1818.

Honorable J. C. Calhoun,
Sir,—In answer to the inquiries of the Military Committee, made in their communication of the 20th ult. I have now the honor to state, that the national armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry are capable of fabricating annually about 25,000 stands of arms, at an expense of 350 to 375 thousand dollars. By contracting for some of the heavier parts of the work, it is judged, the product at those establishments might be increased to 30,000 stands a year, in which case the expense might amount to 420 to 430 thousand dollars. The arms manufactured by contract, amount now to eight or ten thousand stands a year, and the price is in general fourteen dollars for the musket, exclusive of extra charges incurred in proving, inspecting, packing and transporting the arms to the arsenals. It is calculated that the demand for the western country, will embrace at least one third of the whole supply required for the United States.

There is now deposited at Pittsburgh from twelve to fifteen thousand stands, viz. 2000 rifles sent from Harper's Ferry in 1817, and 8000 muskets sent from the same place in the present year. The residue consists principally of arms which have been in service and have undergone repairs.

The expense attending the transportation of arms from Harper's Ferry to Pittsburgh, may be stated at about one dollar a stand.

About 20,000 stands of arms remain at New Orleans, about 4000 at Newport, Kentucky, and about 3000 at Detroit. These are principally such as have been in the hands of troops and have undergone, or are undergoing, repairs. The cost of fabricating muskets may be stated at about two-thirds in labor, and one-third in materials.

As the necessities of life will be cheaper in the western country than on the sea board, it may be presumed the wages of workmen will eventually be lowest where they can be easiest subsisted.

Iron may be delivered on the Ohio, of a quality suitable for the manufacture of arms, at nearly the same price it will cost at Harper's Ferry. The other materials with the exception of coals, will cost higher. The number of men employed at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, varies from 320 to 240, or thereabouts, at each place. It is judged not proper to employ at one establishment more than about 250 hands, because a degree of discipline and subordination is necessary to be maintained, and the difficulty of preserving regularity and ensuring united exertion, increases with the increase of numbers.

The first cost of an armory in the western country, on the scale of Springfield and Harper's Ferry, may be calculated at about \$200,000 for lands, command of water, buildings and machinery. About three years will probably be required to

bring a new establishment into operation, and the expense may be during that time, sixty or seventy thousand dollars a year. Supposing it should be decided to establish an armory in the western country, on the scale of Springfield or Harper's Ferry, it would be advisable to employ for a few years at first, no more than about 150 hands; or enough to ensure about 8000 stands of arms yearly; otherwise some inconvenience might be sustained from the desertion of workmen from armories now in operation. The permanent annual expense on that scale may be from 120 to 130 thousand dollars. The numbers in the possession of the government, at the commencement of the late war, is not distinctly known at this office. It is presumed to have been upwards of 200,000 stands. At the close of the campaign of 1814, the arsenals were nearly exhausted. The great extent of sea coast and inland frontier to be protected, will render large distributions of arms to the militia, indispensable in time of war; and it ought to be concluded, as well from past experience as the nature of the case, that our resources will sooner fail in that particular than in any other of our military supplies. The reason is, that so much time is required to put in operation an establishment for manufacturing arms on a large scale, it will not be in the power of government on a sudden emergency to increase very materially the supply.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] DECIUS WADSWORTH,
Colonel of Ordnance.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

DOCUMENTS TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS.

Translation of Propositions received in Mr. Onís' letter to Mr. Adams, October 24th, 1818.

1st. The United States declare that they deeply regret the violation of the Spanish territory by the troops under the command of Gen. Jackson; and that its being done without their orders, and, as the General states, with the view of terminating more promptly the war against the Indians, the United States will restore the town of Pensacola, and the forts of Barrancas, St. Marks, and the other territory occupied by their troops, in the Floridas, to the Spanish officers, duly authorized by His Catholic Majesty to take possession of them; the United States will certify, in due form, that they have not received any compensation from France, for the injuries suffered from her privateers, consuls, and tribunals, on the coasts and in the ports of Spain, and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value, that Spain may claim from France the return of the amount.

The Secretary of State to Don Luis De Onís.
Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 31, 1818.

Your letter of the 24th instant, and the proposals contained in it, offered as the basis of a treaty, for the adjustment of all the subjects in discussion, between the United States and Spain, have been received and laid before the President of the United States.

2d. His Catholic Majesty, to give an eminent proof of his generosity, and of the desire which animates him to strengthen the ties of friendship and of good understanding with the United States, and to put an end to the differences which now exist between the two governments, cedes to them, in full property and sovereignty, the provinces of East and West Florida, with all their towns and forts, such as they were ceded by Great Britain, in 1783, and with the limits which designated by them in the treaty of limits and of navigation, concluded between Spain and the United States, on the 27th of October, 1795: the donations or sales of lands, made by the government of His Majesty, or by legal authorities, until this time, are, nevertheless, to be recognized as valid.

3d. To avoid all cause of dispute, in future, the limits of the respective possessions of both governments, to the west of the Mississippi, shall be designated by a line, beginning on the Gulf of Mexico, between the rivers Marmenta and Caracasee, following the Arrago-Hondo between the Adais and Natchitoches, crossing the Roxo or Red river, at the 32d degree of latitude, and 93d degree of longitude from London, according to Melish's map; and thence running directly north, crossing the Arkansas, the White and the Osage rivers, till it strikes the Missouri, and then following the middle of that river to its source—so that the territory on the right bank of the said river, will belong to Spain, and that on the left bank to the United States. The navigation as well of the Missouri as of the Mississippi and Marmenta, shall remain free to the subjects of both powers.

4th. To avoid all cause of dispute, in future, the limits of the respective possessions of both governments, to the west of the Mississippi, shall be designated by a line, beginning on the Gulf of Mexico, between the rivers Marmenta and Caracasee, following the Arrago-Hondo between the Adais and Natchitoches, crossing the Roxo or Red river, at the 32d degree of latitude, and 93d degree of longitude from London, according to Melish's map; and thence running directly north, crossing the Arkansas, the White and the Osage rivers, till it strikes the Missouri, and then following the middle of that river to its source—so that the territory on the right bank of the said river, will belong to Spain, and that on the left bank to the United States. The navigation as well of the Missouri as of the Mississippi and Marmenta, shall remain free to the subjects of both powers.

5th. To the Spanish government, to answer to their sovereign for the consequences of their own conduct and the forbearance of the United States, as well as their respect for the rights and the honor of Spain, are sufficiently manifested by their readiness to restore the possession, and to consign to oblivion the conduct of those officers of His Catholic Majesty.

The uselessness of any stipulation on the subject of this first proposition, is further demonstrated by the nature of the second, in which you announce your authority to cede all the property and sovereignty possessed by Spain, in and over the Floridas. The effect of this measure, being necessarily to remove all cause of contention between the contracting parties, with regard to the possession of those territories, and to every thing incidental to them, it would be worse than superfluous to stipulate for restoring them to Spain, in the very treaty by which they are to be ceded in full sovereignty to the United States. Neither can the U. States, recognize as valid the grants of land until this time; and, at the same time, renounce all their claims,

and those of their citizens, for damages and injuries sustained by them, and for the reparation of which Spain is answerable to them.

6th. The treaty of limits and navigation, of 1795, remains in force in all and each one of its articles; but, to avoid questions in future as to the meaning of the 15th article, in which it is stipulated that the flag shall cover the property, the two high contracting parties agree that this may be so understood with respect to those powers who recognize this principle; but, if one of the belligerents should not recognize it, the above cited clause of the said 15th article shall not remain obligatory on either of the two contracting parties, who may act as they think proper on this point, without giving room for complaints or claims, or being considered as infringing the above mentioned 15th article.

7th. Although the two high contracting parties oblige themselves to cause the stipulations contained in this treaty, and in that of limits and of navigation, of 1795, to be complied with in all their parts—nevertheless, desirous of avoiding all doubt or misinterpretation of their respective clauses, they oblige themselves to make the declarations requisite for the most exact observance of all that is above stipulated, as good faith, and the honor of both governments, require—adopting the most efficacious measures to remedy, and to cut up by the roots, the abuses which, contrary to the laws of nations, and contrary to what is expressly stipulated by the treaty of 1795, above cited, daily occur in some ports of the Union, in consequence of the vague and arbitrary interpretation which it seems to the measures until now adopted, are susceptible of, and by which means the law is eluded.

8th. In consideration of the sacrifices which His Catholic Majesty makes, depriving himself, in favor of the United States, of the important provinces of the two Floridas, to satisfy and to cancel forever, all their claims, the United States will certify, in due form, that they have not received any compensation from France, for the injuries suffered from her privateers, consuls, and tribunals, on the coasts and in the ports of Spain, and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value, that Spain may claim from France the return of the amount.

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10th. To all the cases of claims provided for by the convention of 1802.

11th. To all claims of indemnities, on account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans, in 1802.

12th. And to all claims of citizens of the U. S. on the government of Spain statements of which, soliciting the intervention of the government of the United States, shall have been, before the date of this treaty, and since the date of the convention of 1802, presented either to the Department of State of the United States, or to the Minister of the United States, in Spain. But not to claims which the individuals of the United States may have against those of Spain, or against the Spanish government, on any other account.

13th. The United States will exonerate Spain from all demands in future, on account of the above mentioned claims; and undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars.

14th. To ascertain the full amount and validity of those claims, a commission, to consist of three commissioners, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which commission shall meet at Washington, and within three years shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all claims coming within the descriptions above mentioned. And the Spanish government shall furnish all such documents and elucidations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims, according to the principles of justice: the said documents to be specified when demanded, at the instance of the said commissioners.

15th. Your fifth proposition is, that the treaty of limits and navigation of 1795, shall remain in force, in all and each of its articles, with the exception of that part of the 15th article, which stipulates that the flag shall cover the property.

16th. The 2d, 3d, 4th, 21st, and the second clause of the 22d article of the treaty of 1795, have either received their entire execution, and can be no longer considered as remaining in force, or have been rendered inoperative by subsequent events.

17th. Whatever relates to the limits or to the navigation of the Mississippi, has been extinguished by the cession of Louisiana to France, and by her to the United States; with the exception of the line between the United States and Florida, which will also be annulled by the cession of Florida, which you now propose. I am authorised to agree to the confirmation and recognition of all the remaining articles of that treaty, as still in force. And to assent to the exception, proposed by you, of part of the 15th article; to this extent—that, if hereafter, either of the contracting parties shall be at war with a third party, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies, whose gov-

ernments recognize the same principle, and not of others.

18th. Your next proposition is inadmissible. The United States do not know that any additional laws or declarations are necessary to secure the fulfilment on the part of Spain, of her engagements in the treaty of 1795. Numerous and just as their complaints have been, of the violations of that treaty, under the authority of Spain, they consider the Spanish government fully competent to make reparation for them, and to secure the faithful observance of their engagements in future, without new laws or declarations. Nor are they aware of any vague or arbitrary interpretation in any of the ports of this union, by which, contrary to the laws of nations, or to the stipulations of the treaty of 1795, the law is eluded. The interpretation or construction given to the stipulations of the treaty of 1795, within the United States, are subject to the decisions of the judicial tribunals of the United States, who are bound to consider all treaties as the supreme law of the land. Their proceedings are all public, and their decisions upon all questions of interpretation are recorded and published. In this there is surely nothing vague or arbitrary—nothing requiring new laws or declarations. Of the many complaints which you have addressed to this government, in relation to alleged transactions in our ports, the deficiency has been, not in the meaning or interpretation of the treaty, but in the proof of the facts which you have stated, or which have been reported to you, to bring the cases of complaint within the scope of the stipulations in the treaty.

19th. In consideration of the cession of the Floridas, by Spain, to redress and cancel the claims of the United States and of their citizens upon Spain, and always under-

standing that the late grants of the lands from which the indemnity for those claims is to be sought shall be held null and void, the government of the United States will certify that they have not received any compensation from France for the injuries suffered from French privateers, consuls and tribunals on the coasts and in the ports of Spain; and will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their value; that Spain may avail herself of it, in such manner, as she may deem just and proper.

20th. The supreme director, O'Higgins, admitted the propriety of authentic information in order that the government of the United States might act intelligently with regard to South American affairs, and told Mr. Bland that he would cause an official statement to be made out respecting the condition and resources of Chile and placed in his hands for that purpose, which promised the supreme director compiled with. The statement makes a part of Mr. Bland's report concerning Chile.

During the intercourse between Mr. Bland and O'Higgins, the former explained to the latter the motives which actuated the President in the seizure of Amelia Island and in driving the banditti from Galveston, and told him that the freebooters who had been forced from those places were not the only vessels whose officers and crews had interrupted the lawful commerce of the United States, for that some of the privateers cruising under regular Patriot commissions had committed depredations upon their trade; that the United States would, at all hazards, defend the fair traffic of their citizens, and that they would do so, even against the Chileans, however painful it might be to crush in the genus a growing intimacy between the two people, and which promised to be in the sequel fruitful of benefits to them.

21st. O Higgins did not even know where Amelia Island and Galveston were situated, until Mr. Bland explained the positions to him. He decidedly approved the conduct of the President in driving off the pirates from thence, inasmuch as it tended to preserve the character of the Patriot cause from imputations of an injurious nature: he had heard of outrages committed by private armed vessels sailing under some of the independent flags of South America; but that whatever might have been the behaviour of the vessels acting under commissions from other states, no charge of the kind could justly be brought against the Chileans, that, in fact, with the exception of some fishing boats, it was not until very lately that the government of Chile had had any vessels of war under its control: and that he had taken great care, by giving proper instructions, and by placing suitable superintending officers on board, to prevent any departure from the rules of naval warfare prescribed by the law of nations.

22nd. In one of the conversations which took place, Mr. Bland told the supreme director that, when he was at Rio Janeiro, (where, it will be recollect, the commissioners touched on their way to Buenos Ayres,) he had learnt, through Mr. Sumter, the minister of the United States, from the Spanish minister resident there, that Great Britain had been induced to take an active part in favor of Old Spain, and had influenced the allied sovereigns of Europe to interpose for the adjustment of the differences between her and her colonies; and that the plan of adjustment was to be something like that which had been formerly rejected by the Cortes, and might be found in a work that had been published in England, entitled "An Outline of the Revolution in Spanish America."

23rd. At first, O'Higgins did not believe in the truth of the information which Mr. Bland had received; he said the British would hardly do so, as they wanted the commerce of Spanish America; but shortly after meeting with him again, the supreme director said he was convinced of it; for he had seen captain Shirreff, of the British frigate Andromache, in Santiago, who told him that he had in his possession papers on the subject, with which he was going to Lima, in Peru. O'Higgins further remarked, that all attempts to reconcile the South Americans, short of the acknowledgement of their independence, would be fruitless; and that a return to allegiance under the government of Old Spain was wholly out of the question.

24th. On the 9th of July Mr. Bland, having received the statistical information which the supreme director had promised him, took leave of him and the Secretary of State, Irisarri. O'Higgins expressed his intention of writing a letter to the President; but whether he did so or not, Mr. Bland has distinctly recollect.

25th. On the 10th of July Mr. Bland left Santiago de Chile: on the 11th he arrived in Valparaiso; and on the 15th of July he sailed thence in the brig America, captain Daniel Rea, and arrived at Philadelphia, on the 29th of October, 1818.

26th. The narrative of Mr. Bland's communications with the supreme director, forms a small portion of his Report concerning Chile. He furnished in addition a very copious description of that region of our hemisphere, in which he, now and then, let his fancy get the better of his judgment. But from the mass of pages which he has written, circumstances of a highly interesting complexion may be selected.

27th. From Mr. Bland's account it would seem that Chile is a country, (excluding the Magellan Tract, or New Chile,) of about 1,000 miles in extent on the seacoast; that it has many excellent ports convenient for foreign trade; that it is a country fruitful in grain, wine, and oil, and productive in gold, silver, copper, and tin; that it is destined to be the granary or that part of the world; that the population is about 1,200,000 souls; that 800,000 of these are under the dominion of the Patriots; the remainder being under the jurisdiction of the royalists; that there are about 50,000 Indian slaves in all Chile; and but very few slaves of the African race. All the mechanical arts and agriculture are in a rude state, and the roads and pathways in a neglected condition.

gions—the one variable and humid, the other inviolable and dry. Fuel, in some parts, is scarce; but it is said there is plenty of pit-coal on the banks of the Biobio, near Concepcion. The Archipelago of Ancud, or Chiloe, contains forty seven islands. It is a considerable fishery, and will be a nursery for seamen. There are only three carriage roads in all Chile. The fertile part of the soil is situated in valleys, surrounded, for the most part, by hills and mountains; and the inhabitants of these valleys communicate with each other principally by mule paths. Mr. Bland describes the people generally as being "mild, amiable, brave and unformed." Santiago is the capital, and contains about 40,000 souls. The royalists have possession of Penco, and a considerable district around Concepcion, which is their stronghold; they retain, also, Valdivia and Chiloé. The Patriot army, at a medium, (for Mr. Irisarri and Mr. Bland differ on this point) is about 6,000 strong, 2,000 of which are negroes from Buenos Ayres; there are no Chilean officers in it, however, above the rank of captain, with the exception of O'Higgins, who is a brigadier under San Martin, and colonel Raymond Freyre. The navy consists of but three or four indifferent vessels; but would be increased by the addition of two new ships of war, to be called San Martin and Chacabuco, built at New York, and for which purpose Messrs. Aguirre and Gomez were, a considerable time since, sent to the United States from Buenos Ayres, with money. A superior naval force is indispensable to enable the Chileans to invade Peru, for the desert of Atacama prevents them from marching thither by land. The Chileans have no seamen of their own.

The revenue of the government in Chile is derived from duties on imports and exports; from an excise which is laid upon almost every thing that is sold; from a direct tax, the mines, papal bulls, printed indulgences for the living and the dead, a crusade tax, tithes, forfeited estates of the Jesuits, voluntary contributions, and from confiscated estates of the enemies of the Patriot cause. The officers of the customs and the judges of the commercial courts, receive no regular salaries, and a duty is imposed on merchandise to compensate them; in addition, traders quicken their exertions by presents or bribes. There are 10,000 monks and nuns in the country. The church holds one third of the landed property of the state. The church lands are farmed out to tenants, who let them again to under-tenants, and these last work them with slaves; thus three sets of idlers are supported upon the produce of the industry of the laboring class. In addition to their landed estates, the religious institutions have what are called their censos, or money lent out at an interest of five per cent. per annum, to the amount of ten millions of dollars. Besides their share of the tythes, which the state still permits them to draw, the clergy have the annats, or first fruits, which yield to each curate between two and three hundred dollars per annum.

The government of Chile, it seems, is needy, and has made some progress towards laying hands on the enormous property of the priests. Indeed, neither monks nor nuns, according to Mr. Bland, are treated with much ceremony; some of the former have been turned out of their dwelling places, which have been occupied for military purposes; and some of them have been tried for treasonable practices.

The most immediately interesting part of the report is that which gives the history of the Chilean revolution and the change of parties among the Patriots. There have, it appears, been two powerful factions in that country of the revolutionists themselves. At the head of one were the Carreras; the Larrains formed the other, with O'Higgins at their head. At the beginning of the contest for independence, the Carrera faction prevailed. It would seem, however, that this party did not manage affairs in a judicious manner; for, at the battle of Rancagua, against the royalists, fought on the 2d of October, 1814, the Patriots were entirely defeated, and fled over the Andes. They were rallied at Mendoza by San Martin, who identified himself with the Larrain faction, and having obtained a reinforcement of 2,000 negroes from Buenos Ayres, crossed the mountains, and, on the 11th of February, 1816, fought the battle of Chacabuco, defeated the royalists, and took their commander Marco prisoner. This may be called the second epoch of the revolution in Chile. The Carrera party was, of course, put down, and the Larrains, with O'Higgins as chief, confirmed themselves in power by the victory of Maypo, obtained on the 5th of April, 1818, with the particulars of which the reader is no doubt well acquainted. It is greatly to the dishonor of the Larrains that they seized this moment of success to put to death two of the most distinguished of the Carreras. They were sacrificed under judicial forms, and on the pretext of treason. Their execution was a foul and bloody murder, to gratify the vengeance of the reigning faction.

The closest intimacy subsists between the governments of Chile and Buenos Ayres. O'Higgins told Mr. Bland that there was nothing which Buenos Ayres could ask of Chile that would not be granted; and that Buenos Ayres would act in like manner towards Chile. All the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are naturalized citizens of Chile. The supreme director, by way of characterizing the intimacy, said they were as two bodies actuated by one soul. Mr. Bland thinks, however, that this connection is to the disadvantage of the Chileans, and conceives that it will not be lasting.

Under the faction of the Carreras, the press, for the first time, was introduced into Chile. Before that period all books and papers, prior to their entrance into the country, were inspected and approved by the holy inquisition in Spain or Lima. The name of the first paper was the Aurora. It was printed weekly, at a printing office sent from New York, and managed by three citizens of the United States. It was edited by Camilla Henriquez, now of Buenos Ayres. The opposite party also published a paper, which they called, the Arauco. It was edited by Irisarri. At this time there are 4 weekly papers issued at Santiago; and none are published anywhere else in Chile: their names are the Ministerial Gazette, which is the acknowledged paper of the government; El Argos, El Duende, and El Sol. They are all printed at the same press; and are edited by clerks and officers of the government. Two other printing presses had been carried thither for sale; but they were not saleable articles. Newspapers and pamphlets are conveyed free of postage, and books are imported free of duty.

The reader may recollect, that after the battle of Maypo, the viceroy of Peru was desirous of effecting a change of prisoners, and sent, on board the United States' sloop of war Ontario, captain Biddle, from Lima, an officer to Valparaiso and Santiago for the purpose. It turned out, however, on investigation, that the Royalists had few or no Chilean prisoners; those which they formerly had, having been confined in one of the islands of the Archipelago of Chiloe, were released by the Patriots after the battle of Chacabuco. The Patriots, on the contrary, had about 5,000 prisoners; and were willing they should be exchanged for any prisoners which the Royalists held belonging to Buenos Ayres; but, owing to some contempt manifested in relation to the Patriot authorities, no cartel was agreed upon.

Incidentally speaking of Peru, Mr. Bland states, that one third of the population of that country are whites of unmixed blood, and two thirds mulattoes and negroes; the latter, in general, as well informed as the whites.

Latest from England.

BOSTON, DEC. 24.

The ship Triton, captain Holcomb, arrived here yesterday in 48 days from Liverpool. By this vessel we have received from our correspondent, London papers to the 1st November inclusive; and are indebted to Mr. Topliff for Liverpool papers to the 2d—nearly a fortnight later than former advices. We have given as many extracts as our time and limits would permit.

The Triton brings despatches to the Secretary of State of the United States, containing the treaty of commerce concluded by Mr. Rush and Mr. Gallatin with the British commissioners.

The London Courier of October 23 contains the commercial treaty between this country and Sweden, negotiated by Mr. Russell.

The British army is to be reduced 33,000 men. Orders have been issued to the recruiting parties in London, to suspend recruiting men until further orders.

The king of England has completed the 50th year of his reign, being 2 years longer than any monarch who ever before reigned in England. On the demise of the queen, it is said to be the intention of the ministry to propose to parliament a greatly diminished establishment for the king at Windsor. The care of his majesty to be confided to the duke of York, who is to have an additional allowance for his services.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 31.

All the allied sovereigns and their ministers, except the emperor of Austria, have left Aix-la-Chapelle, and have repaired to the frontiers of France, in order to review, for the last time, the army of occupation before its final departure.

Some transports are expected to leave London in a few days, with no less than 1,500 volunteers, enrolled in this country for the insurgent army of South America.

A private letter from Madrid speaks of the great embarrassment in which the new minister of finance is placed. He cannot raise the loan by any means.

The private correspondence from Aix-la-Chapelle informs us, that the decision of Congress on the question between Bavaria and Baden has actually taken place, and has been highly favorable to the latter state. The grand duke is to retain the whole of his dominions, except that part comprised within the Tauber Circle, which is to be immediately surrendered.

The Austrian troops commenced their retreat over the Rhine on the 16th. It is said considerable desertions had occurred.

FROM THE LONDON OBSERVER OF OCT. 25.

Differences with America adjusted.

The matters, not in dispute exactly, but in uncertainty, and which were left for arrangement between this country and America, at the conclusion of the late war, are said to have been, the greater number of them, happily settled by the commissioners appointed for that purpose on our part, and Mr. Gallatin on the other, before that gentleman quitted England. The boundary, which was left unsettled in the treaty at the end of the revolutionary war, is now accurately fixed. This, if true, is a great point. The right of fishing, and drying fish, on the coasts of Newfoundland, is clearly defined; and the terms of intercourse between our West India islands and the vessels of the United States are specified and agreed on. These also are matters of considerable weight: but the greatest difficulty remains behind, and it is probable for this reason, that it is the greatest, that it so remains—the right of visitation, and the power of apprehending the seamen of each country, when found on board the ships of the other, is still unsettled.

LONDON, OCT. 30.

We have received this morning the following letter from our correspondent at Aix-la-Chapelle:

"Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 25.

"The approaching departure of lord Castlereagh, for Chambray, has been announced here; but his lordship has not yet quitted our city, and every thing concurs to shew that it is not likely. There still remained upon the last list of conferences, fourteen questions inscribed. The affairs of America and Spain will not be the subject of a particular decision, but the sovereigns, assembled in congress, will recognize, as a principle, that neutrality, for all the European powers, is the only state of things which is suitable to the commerce which they wish to maintain with the new world, and which will permit them to await, with confidence, the results of the actual war.

"There was a conference yesterday at prince Hardenberg's, but it did not continue more than an hour and a half. It related to the affairs of Germany. After the conference, the President of the Diet had a long interview with M. de Hardenberg, and in the evening he despatched a courier for Frankfort.

"Notwithstanding the great number of questions which are yet to be submitted to the discussion of the ministers, all the persons attached to the different embassies persist in believing that the operations of the congress will be entirely terminated by the 15th November."

A letter from Manchester, October 27, says—"The cotton market was more brisk to-day than for several weeks past, and several extensive sales were effected; but I cannot quote any amendment in the prices, owing to the large importations."

LONDON, NOV. 1.

Her majesty, the queen, we are sorry to say, still languishes under the most distressing exhaustion, and since her last paroxysm, the more virulent symptoms of her disorder have by no means so entirely subsided as they have done heretofore. Notwithstanding she appears by the bulletins to have slept well every night, yet the repose has not produced the slightest refreshment.

FROM LONDON PAPERS OF THURSDAY EVENING.

This morning Paris papers of Monday last were received. The grand review of the British, Russian and Prussian armies took place at Fama, on the 22d,

by the emperor of Russia and king of Prussia, accompanied by the duke of Wellington. The sovereigns, with the gallant duke, enjoyed on the day following the magnificent spectacle of a sham fight, in which all the troops previously reviewed were engaged. In this fight the Russians represented the victors, in honor of their monarch. Some serious accidents occurred during the day. The mutilation of an unfortunate Englishman is particularly noticed. Each day the sovereigns honored the duke of Wellington with their presence at dinner, which is said to have been magnificently prepared in a Chinese pavilion, ornamented with trophies of arms, and the united flags of every nation, the appropriate emblem of universal peace.

A letter from Pittsburgh, received in Paris, states that all the western banks of Pennsylvania, except Pittsburgh, Greensburg, and Brownsville, have suspended specie payments.

We have read with satisfaction, and shall publish very soon, an able and eloquent letter of the Secretary of State to our minister at Madrid, designed as a reply to the high-toned note of Mr. Pizarro, in relation to the invasion of Florida by General Jackson. In whatever light we may regard the proceedings in Florida as respects our own country, or the subsequent determination of the executive to surrender the captured Spanish posts, we cannot hesitate to say that the conduct of the Spaniards completely justified all the operations against them; and the letter of the Secretary gives an exposition calculated to satisfy the world of the perfidy and baseness of the Spanish officers, and of the righteousness of the punishment inflicted on them, and on the incendiaries Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED Washington, December 28.

"About the time of Christmas holidays, you have observed, that Congress always has a thin house. This circumstance has caused a little interruption to business at present, as the importance of a full house is generally conceded, when subjects of any considerable magnitude are to be decided. Indeed, it must be confessed, that general tardiness has marked the proceedings of the present session. But as we have more to fear from their doing too much, than not enough; so we may felicitate ourselves with the hope, that they will do much harm, if they neglect doing much good. There is, however, little doubt, that after the commencement of the new year, business will be prosecuted with more than usual industry; and at least, till the most important parts shall be finished.

"The Committee appointed to investigate the business of the United States' Bank have returned from Philadelphia, having spent three weeks in close application to their duties. The result is not yet known; but it is believed, that when their report shall appear, the public will be entirely satisfied with the proceedings of that institution.

"From the opinions of many individuals of Congress, expressed in private conversation, I begin to conclude that nothing will be done relative to a general circulating medium. The sentiment appears to be, that no medium can retain its nominal value, unless it be the real representative of specie; and if paper, purporting to be such representative, has been issued to a greater amount than can be redeemed, the evil can be remedied in no other way, than by gradually calling in that paper, or by an explosion of the institutions which issued it, and that the struggle ought therefore to be left with the banks, and the individuals who hold their paper. It is a well known fact, that for the purpose of facilitating trade by increasing the amount of circulating medium, the country has become deluged with paper, to which all the species in the country bears a very small proportion. The consequence is, that the value of this medium is diminished, in a ratio equal to the increase of its nominal amount; and as there is a diminution instead of increase of specie, the only real money, the evil which is now felt is but the natural result of these paper issues, which was long since anticipated by many of our most sagacious financiers. The United States' Bank will undoubtedly maintain its credit, as will also such local banks as shall curtail their discounts, till their remaining paper shall be the real representative of specie; but those which neglect this course, must of necessity fall.

"The subject of the Seminole war, especially the taking of the Spanish forts, and the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, has produced some excitement in the country, and become a matter of animadversion in Congress. The facts relative to that affair are now before the public, and the subject is referred to the military committee. From the official documents, communicated to Congress, it is perfectly clear to my mind, that general Jackson was perfectly justifiable, according to the law of nations, in all that has been done by him. Not only was the Spanish government in Florida, incompetent to restrain the Indians within its territory, from committing depredations upon our frontier citizens, and then taking shelter within their lines, which, according to the law of nations, is a violation of the law of nations, in all that has been done by him. 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HARD-WARE,
TO the amount of about \$10,000, well selected, for sale on a credit of 12 months, at a low advance, by

J. P. SCHATZELL,
Main street, Lexington.

Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-*tf*

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.
(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)
HAVE on hand, a large assortment of **MERCHANDISE**, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the **DRY GOODS LINE**, **GROCERIES**, of the best quality, and every variety of **HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS WARE**.

Also, best manufactured **PITTSBURGH NAILS**, **SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS**, **AT THE LOWEST PRICES**. All of which will be sold on the best terms. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-*tf*

Elegant Carpeting.
Just received and for sale at the store of T. E. BOSWELL & Co.
Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, which they offer at a very reduced price. Jan. 1, 1819-*tf*

NEW GOODS.

Arcaabal & Nouvel,
Main street, fronting the Old Market Place, HAVE just received their full supply, consisting of London superfine and common Cloths and Cassimeres; Rose, Point and Duffi Cloths, Flannel Coatings, Satinets, Stocking-nets, Velvet Cord, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Shawlions and Toillette Vesting; Irish Linens, Steam Loom and Cambrian Shirts; 34, 64, 84 and 104 Irish Drapers; Pelisse Cloths, Plush and Merino Trimmings; Bombezettis, Salbury Flannels, Domestic Plaids; Damask, Imitation, and Waterloo Shawls; Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Merino nett Shawls, Silk Umbrellas, fine and common Morocco Shoes, black and colored Prunelle ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's furred Gloves, &c. &c.

A large assortment of **DELF-WARE**, **HARD-WARE**, **GROCERIES** and **PAPER HANGINGS**.

Also, 3 qr. casks 4th proof Cognac Brandy 2 do. do. L. P. Madeira Wine. Lex. Dec. 23, 1818-*tf*

SHOES,
Wholesale & Retail.

C. P. BUTLER
HAS RECEIVED, at the store recently occupied by Messrs. Arcaabal & Nouvel, (Main-street,) 250 pair of Ladies Kid and Morocco walking Shoes, 300 black Slippers, 100 white K.M. do. 100 cold. do. 50 Morocco Boots, 150 Gentlemen's Half Boots, 100 do. fine Shoes, 100 do. do. Pumps, 500 Men's coarse Leather Shoes, 500 Misses and Children's Leather and Morocco Shoes and Boots, 250 Women's do do 350 Do. large size black and colored Roan Shoes, The above articles will be sold very cheap by wholesale or retail. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819-*tf*

Watch and Clock Making.

HENRY FLETCHER
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has employed a first rate Watch Maker, recently from London, who is able from many years' experience in that metropolis and other cities in Europe, to repair in the most faithful manner, all kinds of Repeating, Musical, Horizontal, Patent Lever, Duplex, and Plain WATCHES, and all kinds of CLOCKS. He is confident from the experience of the workman, to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their commands. All orders will be executed with promptness.

Also—Watch Maker's Tools and Materials of the best quality.

Dec. 18, 1818-*tf*

McQuie's Tobacco.
HAVING been fully apprised that Tobacco of very inferior quality, not manufactured by us, has frequently been sold under our name, thereby tending to the injury of the reputation of our own manufacture—We, therefore, in justice to ourselves, hereby make it known that we have resolved effectually to warrant the quality of all the manufactured Tobacco which we put into market; and as we do positively hold ourselves responsible for the quality of our Tobacco, we shall, of course, have none sold (if we regard our interest) which is not good—as we trust, that from a fair and candid comparison, it will be found equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the United States.

J. & W. MCQUIE

May 26, 1818—[Jan. 1, 1819-*tf*]

Fayette County, set.
TAKEN UP by Samuel Harris, four miles from Lexington, Henry's Mill road, one Bay Mare, about 14 hands high, left hind foot white, about six years old, a few white hairs in her forehead, bad eyes—Appraised to \$20 by John Neal and John Marsh, before me, this 9th day of November, 1818, O. KEEN, j.p.f.c.

January 1, 1819-*tf*

Rich Jewellery.
LADIES' rich PASTE EAR RINGS, FINGER RINGS, BREAST PINS, and BRACELETS; and Gentlemen's fine Gold WATCH SEALS, just received and for sale unusually low for cash, by

KORT. FRAZER, Jr. 3rd door below the corner of Main-st. and Jordan's Row. Lexington, Dec. 18, 1818-*tf*

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, to make immediate payment of their dues. It being unreasonable and impracticable to send a half dozen times to gentlemen whose accounts amount only to a few dollars, and indeed inconvenient to apply even once personally to all, it is earnestly hoped that no further delay will take place in the settlement of debts due to us; otherwise, it will be indispensably necessary to resort to efficient legal measures for their collection.

JNO. NORVELL

Lexington, Dec. 11, 1818-*tf*

A List of Letters

REMINING in the Post Office at Versailles, Ky. which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Mary Atwood
Aaron Anderson
Jane S. Ashford
James Anderson
John Beaman 2
Eliza Ball
Doct. Bohannon
Alexr. Bell & Co.
J. A. Buchanan
Letice Bowdy
Robt. Bemaun
Doct. R. B. Berry
Richd. Bibb 3
John L. Buck
James C. Caldwell
Wm. Chilton
Jerry Collins
Delilah Cash
Geo. Caplinger
James Chrismond 2
Peter Chrismond
Sarah S. Coleman
Wm. Dickerman
Thos. J. Dickerson
Abm. Dale
Hezekiah Douglass
Benj. Elliott
Joseph Eddins
Col. John Francisco
Finch Jinch
Francis Flournoy
John Garrett
Elizabeth Green
Wm. Gardner 2
Huyong & Pochon
Thomas Henton
James Henton
Lewis Haller
Allen Hatt
Willis Hall 2
Robert Hudson
John Hanna & Co.
Samuel Jesse
Jno. B. Jesse
John Kirk
Elizabeth Lee 2
Zach. Long
James Lusk
Samuel Lewis
Miss E. Luke 2
James McQuady 2
Nicholas Mosby 2
Joseph Minter
Sally McIlvane
Johnston Malone
Alex. Moffett
Wm. Mitchell
Alex. McClure
John McCormick
John McKinney
Thos. Nuckolls
James O'Hara 2
Wm. O'Bannon 2
John Porter 2
Susan Poor
Benj. Patton
Joel Pace
Charles Railey 2
Thos. Rainey 2
John C. Richards
Elizabeth Reynolds
John Stewart
John Smith
Wm. Shryock
Thos. W. Sellers
Joel Smith 2
Maj. T. Streshley 2
Urselle Sebree
David Stevenson
Thos. Stevenson
Thomas M. Taylor
Susan Thornton
Anderson Taylor
Charles Thomas
Wm. Trousdail
Geo. Vandalingham
S. or Allen Williams
Isaac Williams
Charles Withers 2
Edwd. B. Wood 2
James D. Williams
Daniel Williams
Y Nicholas Yalgee
Mr. Young, hatter.
JOS. W. BRYSON, D. P. M.
Jan. 1, 1819-[Jan. 8-3-3]

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Micheal Aldridge
Wm. Ashmore
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Buck & Cotton
Elizabeth Bain
Alfred Beckley
Doct. C. J. Blackburn
Jer. Buckley
John Buford 2
T. A. Brookings
German Bohannon
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Wm. Christopher, jun.
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Arthur Connely
Ann Davis
James Dunica
Fanny Dickerson
E Elizabeth Ewell
F Fridge & Morris
Amasa Fuller
John Flora
G James Gaugh
Samuel Givnn
Arthur Gardner
H Milly Hall
Hannah Hollingsworth 2
John Hunnicutt
Lucy Hammond
John S. Hazard
Charles W. Hitter
Solomon Hufford
J Elizabeth Jackson
K Sinclair Kirtley
L Jos. Lindsey
Jos. Lincoln
L. Loyd
John Long, jr.
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Nicholas Mosby 2
Joseph Minter
Sally McIlvane
Johnston Malone
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Wm. Mitchell
Alex. McClure
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John McKinney
N John Nicholson
O John Odair
Warren Outt
P Roderick Perry
Sarah E. Parish
James Parrish
R Ahmed Rucker 2
k. F. Rucker
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Thomas Smith
Lewis Sullivan
Matthew Smitsion
Seacry & Thurston
Lewis Sublett, sen.
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Robert Shelton
T Casander Thomas 2
Charles Thompson 2
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Alex. McClure
John McCormick
John McKinney
N John Nicholson
O John Odair
Warren Outt
P Roderick Perry
Sarah E. Parish
James Parrish
R Ahmed Rucker 2
k. F. Rucker
John Reed
S R. C. Scoggin
Thomas Smith
Lewis Sullivan
Matthew Smitsion
Seacry & Thurston
Lewis Sublett, sen.
John H. Smith
Robert Shelton
T Casander Thomas 2
Charles Thompson 2
Anthony Thompson
Joel Turnham
David Thornton
V
W. Wm. Wooldridge
Joseph Wooldrake
Sowell Wooldrake
Wm. L. White 2
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Doct. P. W. Brown
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John Buford 2
T. A. Brookings
German Bohannon
John Cottin
James Coleman
Wm. Campbell
Wm. H. Cosby
Wm. Christopher, jun.
Armond Cravens
Arthur Connely
Ann Davis
James Dunica
Fanny Dickerson
E Elizabeth Ewell
F Fridge & Morris
Amasa Fuller
John Flora
G James Gaugh
Samuel Givnn
Arthur Gardner
H Milly Hall
Hannah Hollingsworth 2
John Hunnicutt
Lucy Hammond
John S. Hazard
Charles W. Hitter
Solomon Hufford
J Elizabeth Jackson
K Sinclair Kirtley
L Jos. Lindsey
Jos. Lincoln
L. Loyd
John Long, jr.
M Jas. B. McKinney
Nicholas Mosby 2
Joseph Minter
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